

Date: Wed, 7 Jul 93 17:38:15 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #830
To: Info-Hams

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 7 Jul 93 Volume 93 : Issue 830

Today's Topics:
 (none) (3 msgs)

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

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herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 7 Jul 93 23:33:57 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

***** UNDELIVERABLE MAIL sent to edb, being returned by bigmac!edb *****
mail: Error # 8 'Invalid recipient' encountered on system bigmac

Received: from ucsd.edu by bigmac.cns.BrockU.CA via SMTP (920110.SGI/
911001.SGI.UNSUPPORTED.PROTOTYPE)
 for edb id AA03006; Wed, 7 Jul 93 19:33:52 -0400
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA06612
 sendmail 5.67/UCSD-2.2-sun
 Wed, 7 Jul 93 13:45:27 -0700
Message-Id: <9307072045.AA06612@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sat, 3 Jul 93 04:30:20 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #816
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU

Info-Hams Digest

Sat, 3 Jul 93

Volume 93 : Issue 816

Today's Topics:

1.2 GHz QUESTION (again)
tornado last night
TS-820 DC module?

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policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 3 Jul 93 10:50:04 GMT

From: news.service.uci.edu!orion.oac.uci.edu!easu348@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: 1.2 GHz QUESTION (again)

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I posted a similar question a few days back, but only got one response, so I'm
trying again. I live in suburban Southern California and I'm thinking about
buying the 1.2 GHz module for my Kenwood 741. I've heard many conflicting
opinions about 1.2 band in general. I would appreciate any info. at all on
this subject since I might buy the module in the next few weeks. Any little
bits of information would help in my decision process. Just for info., I'd
mostly be working off of high area coverage repeaters (5700 ft. elevation) out
of my car. Thanks for the help in advance.

--

Andrew Parker | KD6TGM | easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu

Date: 2 Jul 93 23:03:04 MDT

From: usc!cs.utexas.edu!utah-morgan!hellgate.utah.edu!peruvian.cs.utah.edu!
erobins@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: tornado last night

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1993Jul2.165045.10832@hemlock.cray.com> dadams@cray.com writes:

>

>Is there a role for Hams in situations like these?
>
>Tornado last night.
>
>get through. Several cars had been smashed by trees. Around
>the corner one car had been picked up and smashed down on top of
>another. Telephone poles all down the street had been snapped
>in three places as if they had been toothpicks. Fire trucks,

Only a tornado could lift a car -- and only a tornado or a hurricane
could do that much damage to the neighborhood. Sounds like you've got
something to tell your grandchildren about!

>
>David, N0WWN (from work)
>
>--David C. Adams Statistician Cray Research Inc. dadams@cray.com
> -Sourdough and Ham- - Minnesotans for Global Warming! -
> (&gardner)
>

Down in Austin they bring up the "Central Texas Weathernet" when the weather
gets looking like that (don't remember the frequency, somewhere in the 2m
band). Lots of hams get on and report conditions at their location. A lot
of fun to listen to when the clouds get dark...

Date: 3 Jul 93 05:02:27 GMT
From: news.service.uci.edu!ucivax!gateway@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: TS-820 DC module?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Anyone know much about the TS 820 vs the TS 520 power supply, or
the DC module connections? I have a friend who would like to put
a DC module on his 520. He does not have the manual. I have the
520 with a manual, but we don't know how similar or different
these things are.

Anyone have the TS 820 manual (copy) that they could part with?
Anyone ever put a DC module on an 820?

Thanks

Clark

Clark Savage Turner, Graduate Student Researcher

Safety Critical Software Group home:
Department of Info. and Computer Science 1514 Verano Place
Irvine, CA. 92717 Irvine, CA. 92715
(714) 856 4049 (714) 856 2131

WA3JPG, QRP #3526, active on HF, VHF and UHF.
ARRL Volunteer Counsel

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #816

Date: 7 Jul 93 23:52:05 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

***** UNDELIVERABLE MAIL sent to edb, being returned by bigmac!edb *****
mail: Error # 8 'Invalid recipient' encountered on system bigmac

Received: from ucsd.edu by bigmac.cns.BrockU.CA via SMTP (920110.SGI/
911001.SGI.UNSUPPORTED.PROTOTYPE)
for edb id AA03405; Wed, 7 Jul 93 19:51:55 -0400
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA06626
sendmail 5.67/UCSD-2.2-sun
Wed, 7 Jul 93 13:45:37 -0700
Message-Id: <9307072045.AA06626@ucsd.edu>
Date: Sun, 4 Jul 93 04:30:13 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #818
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU

Info-Hams Digest Sun, 4 Jul 93 Volume 93 : Issue 818

Today's Topics:

1.2 GHz QUESTION (again) (2 msgs)
Center-Fed Antennas
Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 03 July
FT-202R
Repeater coordination, complaints?
REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???

RG-58 coax cable vs. RG-223
travel to europe license questions
Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

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Date: Sat, 3 Jul 1993 18:12:03 GMT
From: psinntp!iat.holonet.net!bwilkins@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 1.2 GHz QUESTION (again)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

easu348@orion.oac.uci.edu (Andrew Schwartz Parker) KD6TGM writes:
: I posted a similar question a few days back, but only got one response, so I'm
: trying again. I live in suburban Southern California and I'm thinking about
: buying the 1.2 GHz module for my Kenwood 741. I've heard many conflicting
: opinions about 1.2 band in general. I would appreciate any info. at all on
: this subject since I might buy the module in the next few weeks. Any little
: bits of information would help in my decision process. Just for info., I'd
: mostly be working off of high area coverage repeaters (5700 ft. elevation) out
: of my car. Thanks for the help in advance.

By all means buy the 1280 module. Get a good antenna. You will be
pleasantly surprised that the band may work better than the 440 band. The
noise floor at the repeater site is far quieter than uhf. No radar or high
power pagers getting into the repeater receiver. The folks on 1280 are far
friendlier. This band is the fastest growing repeater band in California.

--
Bob Wilkins n6fri voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
bwilkins@holonet.net packet n6fri @ n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na

Date: Sat, 3 Jul 1993 23:03:31 GMT
From: psinntp!iat.holonet.net!bwilkins@uunet.uu.net
Subject: 1.2 GHz QUESTION (again)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

marcgb@feenix.metronet.com (Marc Grant) writes:

:
: 1200 MHz repeaters operate exactly like all the others, except that 1.2
: is much more susceptible to attenuation by thick trees and shrubs, so it
: usually works a lot better in the winter.
:

Most of the thick vegetation died in the smog storm of 68 in southern cal :}

The band really works well in the urban canyons , it really bounces well around 40 story buildings. Signals penetrate well into interiors of concrete and steel structures. There is no intermod from pagers and other out of band signals. At this time there is no computer clock noise.

There are already 75 2.4 GHz repeaters operating in Japan. That band works. We need more activity on our upper bands. Remember 220 - 222 MHz ? In the final analysis no one was using the band. 200 users could not stop progress.

--

Bob Wilkins n6fri voice 440.250+ 100pl san francisco bay area
bwilkins@holonet.net packet n6fri @ n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na

Date: 4 Jul 93 09:39:24 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Center-Fed Antennas
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I have tried various lengths of center-fed antennas and various lengths of 300 ohm ladder-line center sections connected to coax with and without baluns. Today I made some measurements at the coax/ladder-line junction without the coax connected and found that the antennas and transmission lines are behaving exactly as they are supposed to in theory.

I measured the resonant frequencies at the coax/ladder-line junction without the coax and found resonances close to integer multiples of $f=468/\text{Length}$. I measured impedances and found low resistive impedances at the odd harmonics and high resistive impedances at the even harmonics. All other frequencies had appreciable reactances.

Here's my conclusions: Any antenna similar to the G5RV, (center-fed with a twin-lead matching section connected to coax

through a balun or not), has a fundamental resonant frequency close to 468/Length. The matching section functions according to the equations for series-section transmission lines/transformers and the length of the right-angle matching section does not appreciably affect the resonant frequencies of the antenna. SWR is high except at odd multiples of the fundamental frequency. Any coax in the system is part of a transmission line transformer.

...and it was 111 degrees while I was doing all of this...

73, KG7BK, Cecil_A_Moore@ccm.hf.intel.com

Date: 4 Jul 93 06:35:23 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 03 July
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 184, 07/03/93
10.7 FLUX=110.5 90-AVG=112 SSN=095 BKI=4342 3223 BAI=015
BGND-XRAY=B3.1 FLU1=*.E+** FLU10=*.E+** PKI=5442 3223 PAI=020
BOU-DEV=048,037,059,015,021,019,017,021 DEV-AVG=023 NT SWF=01:011
XRAY-MAX= M1.6 @ 1102UT XRAY-MIN= B2.8 @ 0225UT XRAY-AVG= B7.2
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 1830UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 0510UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.8%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1555UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1430UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55407NT @ 0110UT BOUTF-MIN=55333NT @ 1921UT BOUTF-AVG=55362NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+079,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+169NT@ 1637UT GOES6-MIN=N:-125NT@ 0344UT G6-AVG=+105,-027,-071
FLUXFCST=STD:110,105,105;SESC:110,105,105 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,010,010
KFCST=3344 3332 2233 3322 27DAY-AP=017,020 27DAY-KP=3343 3334 3234 5433
WARNINGS=*SWF;*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA
ALERTS==*MINFLR:M1.6/1N@1102,S13W26(7530)
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 02 JUL 93 was 75.0.
The Full Kp Indices for 02 JUL 93 are: 5- 3+ 3- 3+ 4- 3o 4- 5+

Date: Sat, 3 Jul 93 10:31:00 -0500
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!ncoast!pcohio!
gary.gabriel@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: FT-202R
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

< Paul, GW7KES wrote: >

PJDG>I have the manual which includes a schematic, and calculations for
PJDG>the crystal frequencies, and all that jazz. If you cannot find any
PJDG>help in the states, mail me with your snail mail address, And I'll
PJDG>put a photocopy in the post.

Thanks for the offer. I will see what turns up and then check back with you if all else fails.

As for the radio, do you know what the wattage out is ?

73 (from the colonies !)

Gary N8YSV

~ OLX 2.1 TD ~ It's only a hobby ... only a hobby ... only a

Date: Sat, 3 Jul 1993 20:25:26 GMT

From: swrinde!gatech!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!knuth.mtsu.edu!raider!
theporch!jackatak!root@network.UCSD.EDU

Subject: Repeater coordination, complaints?

To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

jimv@hienergy.East.Sun.COM (Jim Vienneau - Sun Microsystems) writes:

>

> Very cheap for the repeater owner perhaps, but not the users. Perhaps you
> didn't notice that PL decode is optional on most mobile rigs?
Ah...excuse me....Jim....you bought a "new" 2 meter mobile rig lately
without PL??? Where? How much? Under \$100?

I think your response is outdated. The _OLD_ IC-27A that I bought some 12 or so years ago had PL *standard*...bought another IC-27H at a HamFest as another good rig to have and it (obviously?) had PL as a standard feature. Me thinks you must be thinking of the rigs of 15 or more years ago....most of the past 6-8 sure have PL, or NO ONE would buy'em -- which is how come I asked if you got your rig for less than \$100!!! ;^)

> This is a cop-out. If everyone's running legal limit with PLs, what a fine mess we'll have.

Well, if memory serves me well (and at my age, it often does not) "legal limit" for a repeater is constrained NOT by the 1.5KW output limit, but rather by a complex formula involving Height Above Average Terrain -- HAAT....remember that one from your Extra exam?

At any rate, given the topography of CT (and MA and all of NE) running

power on a high tower seems reasonable given the "requirement" by club members who pay for repeaters that they be able to use that \$100 brick and bring up an autopatch-quality signal from anywhere they hear the repeater.

In Nashville, we hear Huntsville Alabama repeaters, in spite of the intervening miles and mountains. We live with it, as they do. The 34/94 machine here has a fairly hefty "pad" to prevent that problem of having Huntsville stations key up the Nashville machine.

The key really *IS* cooperation, not law suits, not screaming and squealing to the FCC...and, the PL encoded solution does work, so why is this a problem...the PL encoders for individual rigs are only about \$30 (plus shipping) and take little or no skill to install (just far smaller fingers than mine! ;^)

73

```
+-----+  
| Jack GF Hill      |Voice: (615) 459-2636 -          Ham Call: W4PPT |  
| P. O. Box 1685     |Modem: (615) 377-5980 -  Bicycling and SCUBA Diving |  
| Brentwood, TN 37024|Fax:    (615) 459-0038 -          Life Member - ARRL |  
| root@jackatak.raider.net - "Plus ca changer, plus ca la meme chose" |  
+-----+
```

Date: Sun, 4 Jul 1993 02:45:00 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!darwin.sura.net!martha.utcc.utk.edu!
utkvx.utk.edu!rpadawer@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I had heard long ago a rumor that the FCC might eventually allow Extra class amateurs to request a specific callsign. There is a specific one I would like... Is there any truth to this rumor? Does anyone think this will happen?

Thanks for any comment.

Randy
WA4FJF

Randy Padawer P.O. Box 1167 Knoxville, TN 37902
Telephone: (615) 637-7263 before 11 pm; leave message if not home.
Internet: RPADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU or GwRepRandy@AOL.COM
Ham Radio Op: WA4FJF. Ham Packet: WA4FJF @ NOARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Date: 3 Jul 93 18:22:44 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!asuvax!ncar!noao!amethyst!
organpipe.uug.arizona.edu!iris4.chem.Arizona.EDU!dlatimer@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: RG-58 coax cable vs. RG-223
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <C9Js0v.DMG@hpcvsnz.cv.hp.com>, tomb@lsid.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
|> J.D. Cronin (jdc3538@ultb.isc.rit.edu) wrote:
|>
|> : What is the difference between RG-58 and RG-223? Both are 50 ohms,
|> : but RG-223 costs much more. RG-223 has more capacitance per foot,
|> : so isn't it more lossy? Unfortunately, the ARRL antenna book does
|> : not list the loss in db/100 ft for RG-223.
|>
|> Huh? My reference book lists both at 28.5pF/foot. Expect this for
|> cables of the same impedance using the same insulation; it's pretty
|> much a fact of life (unless the inner conductor is coiled to make
|> a delay line).
|>
|> I'd expect slightly lower loss in the 223 because its inner
|> conductor is solid instead of stranded, and because it's silver
|> plated instead of tinned. For a discussion about how the
|> stranded center conductor increases loss, see "RF Design"
|> magazine of a bit over a year ago for an article, I think
|> written by a fellow from Andrews Cable. It's a small-
|> percentage effect.

Working from memory (without safety harness) 223 has a higher voltage rating,
a slightly higher capacitance/foot and a tighter (or two layers??) ground
weave. The information is in the Belden wire catalog, which I don't have
here.

Darin

Date: 04 Jul 1993 03:58:43 GMT
From: cronkite.cisco.com!pst@ames.arpa
Subject: travel to europe license questions
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I'm leaving for europe, and I was wondering what countries will allow
me to operate without extensive reciprocal paperwork?

I only have a US Technician+ class license, so I may not qualify for most reciprocal work (I think most nations require a General)...?

I'm going to the UK, France, and Holland, and I was thinking of taking my 220 and 2m/440 radios. Do I need to get permission at embassies or consulate offices before I leave? Is it easy to get permission once I'm already there? Are there cases where I can just use my US callsign w/o any paperwork?

What are legal (and practical) bands that I can use?

I'm leaving monday, and this was sort of a last minute kind of thing. Please email me directly.

Paul

--

nequaquam vacuum

Date: Fri, 2 Jul 1993 13:25:18 MDT

From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber1.cyberstore.ca!vanbc.wimsey.com!cs.ubc.ca!
unixg.ubc.ca!kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca!ersys!adec23!ve6mgs!usenet@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

=====

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

AAAAAAAAAA

1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical

to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1

Column	Description
01-01	Line Number of Element Data
03-07	Satellite Number
10-11	International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14	International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17	International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20	Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32	Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43	First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52	Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed; blank if N/A)
54-61	BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used. Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63	Ephemeris type
65-68	Element number
69-69	Check Sum (Modulo 10) (Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2

Column	Description
01-01	Line Number of Element Data
03-07	Satellite Number
09-16	Inclination [Degrees]
18-25	Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33	Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42	Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51	Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63	Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68	Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69	Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6

1 11416U	86 50.28438588 0.00000140	67960-4 0 5293
2 11416	98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978	

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #818

Date: 7 Jul 93 23:58:48 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: (none)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

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mail: Error # 8 'Invalid recipient' encountered on system bigmac

Received: from ucsd.edu by bigmac.cns.BrockU.CA via SMTP (920110.SGI/
911001.SGI.UNSUPPORTED.PROTOTYPE)
for edb id AA03549; Wed, 7 Jul 93 19:58:22 -0400
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA06644
sendmail 5.67/UCSD-2.2-sun
Wed, 7 Jul 93 13:45:45 -0700
Message-Id: <9307072045.AA06644@ucsd.edu>
Date: Mon, 5 Jul 93 04:30:09 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V93 #820
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU

Info-Hams Digest Mon, 5 Jul 93 Volume 93 : Issue 820

Today's Topics:

 Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 July
 field strength vs. watts out
 GPS boards
 ICOM IC-D(elta)1A info requested
 Poster of the frequency spectrum
 REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
 tornado last night

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Date: 5 Jul 93 05:56:14 GMT
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 July
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 185, 07/04/93
10.7 FLUX=106.5 90-AVG=112 SSN=104 BKI=3322 2212 BAI=008
BGND-XRAY=B3.5 FLU1=2.8E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=*333 1223 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=023,031,010,017,013,010,008,013 DEV-AVG=015 NT SWF=03:035
XRAY-MAX= M1.8 @ 1129UT XRAY-MIN= B2.4 @ 0537UT XRAY-AVG= C1.2
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 1850UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1005UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 2220UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1500UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55366NT @ 1419UT BOUTF-MIN=55319NT @ 1752UT BOUTF-AVG=55349NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+000NT@ 0000UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0000UT G7-AVG=+070,+000,+000
GOES6-MAX=P:+122NT@ 1649UT GOES6-MIN=N:-108NT@ 0136UT G6-AVG=+094,-022,-055
FLUXFCST=STD:105,105,100;SESC:105,105,100 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,015,010/010,010,020
KFCST=2234 1222 2234 1222 27DAY-AP=020,014 27DAY-KP=3234 5433 4433 3332
WARNINGS=*SWF;*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS==**MINFLR:M1.8/2B@1129UTC(7530);**MINFLR:M1.6/1B@0750(7530)
!!END-DATA!!

NOTE: The Effective Sunspot Number for 03 JUL 93 was 70.0.
The Full Kp Indices for 03 JUL 93 are not available.

Date: Mon, 05 Jul 1993 03:07:55 GMT
From: usc!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber1.cyberstore.ca!nwnexus!ole!ssc!
markz@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: field strength vs. watts out
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Brian McMinn N5PSS (brian@amdcl2.amd.com) wrote:
: I'm looking for a "rule of thumb" conversion from
: watts applied to an isotropic radiator (or dipole) to field strength
: at N meters so that my first pass at design will be within an order of
: magnitude of the allowed limit. Any pointers to info appreciated.

$E_0 = \sqrt{30 * G_t * P_t} / r$ where E_0 is field strength, G_t is antenna power gain (the actual ratio, not dB), P_t is power (watts), and r is radius (meters).

The best write-up that I've got is chapter 6 (Propogation) in the "Television Engineering Handbook" by K. Blair Benson. (McGraw-Hill, 1986).

Also covered in "Reference Data For Radio Engineers" from Sams, and buried somewhere in "The ARRL Antenna Book".

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com markz@ssc.com

Date: 4 Jul 1993 22:49:38 -0700
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!math.ohio-state.edu!cyber1.cyberstore.ca!
vanbc.wimsey.com!vanbc.wimsey.com!not-for-mail@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: GPS boards
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

GEC Plessey make some modules, including a downconvertor and a correlator, which look as though they could be a good place to start with a hobby class unit. I, too, am interested. Sample prices for the Plessey units are 30 to 100 bucks, I think, for the differnt types of modules

mark Fraser

Date: 5 Jul 1993 07:11:17 +0200
From: pipex!uknet!mcsun!sun4nl!hacktic!not-for-mail@uunet.uu.net
Subject: ICOM IC-D(elta)1A info requested
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Hello

I am looking for some more information about the ICOM IC-D(elta)1A 2/70/23 HT. I saw an ad about it in CQ Amateur Radio of June 1993, but no details were mentioned, except the price. So:

- 1) What are the technical specifications (sensitivity, mem. channels, freq. range etc.)
- 2) Is it easy modifiable to extend the frequency range, and use it as a scanner? If so what's the freq. range then?
- 3) If you have one, are you satisfied with it (would you buy it again, would you recommend it to someone else etc.)

Thanks for your time and trouble.

(I will post a summary on the net if you like).

73 de Martin

--

|||
. . / \ \ | _ | Internet: zap@hacktic.nl
| / \artin | leffels AX25: PE1EEC@PI8JOP.NLD.EU
/

Date: Mon, 5 Jul 1993 02:16:36 GMT
From: swrinde!cs.utexas.edu!csc.ti.com!tilde.csc.ti.com!skitzo.dseg.ti.com!ernest!
cmptrc!carter@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Poster of the frequency spectrum
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <xo\$@byu.edu> richard@alaska.et.byu.edu (Richard B. Christensen)
writes:
>Anyone seen a poster describing the different band allocations?

Ahoy, Richard!

That depends on what band allocations you want. If you are wanting a good overview of the EM spectrum, there is an excellent chart covering 0-10^24 Hz on my office wall, which is attributed to:

"The Exploritorium"
3601 Lyon St
San Francisco, CA 94123

If you are looking for something specifically covering band allocations for radio services, I would point out that those are going to be different in each country, though not to the same extent as they will be different in each of the three ITU regions. Unfortunately, I have never really seen a good poster for this. Best I've come across are little cross-references for 3-30 MHz. I keep one like that in my wallet. The ARRL Operator's Manual is okay for that sort of thing. Check Chapter 1 of the latest edition.

Best I have seen for US ham band allocations are the kind that some of the radio manufacturers, Icom for instance, give away at hamfests. Icom will probably send you one of their sets (developed by Gordon West, WB6NOA) just for asking. Their customer service number is (206) 454-7619.

Sorry to say that none of these charts are really in-depth as to how the various bands are being used. Best reference for that would have to be the ARRL Rule Book.

Cheerio and GL!

--
Carter R. Bennett, Jr. - Scientist | "Oh my God! I _AM_ a nerd!!!"
carter@scilab.lonestar.org - home | - C. Bennett, Sept 25, 1992, after
carter@cmptrc.lonestar.org - work | realizing he had been talking about
KI5SR | "market availability of preconfigured Toll-House cookies."

Date: Mon, 5 Jul 1993 04:53:25 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!spssig.spss.com!feenix.metronet.com!
marcgb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: REQUESTING CUSTOM CALLSIGNS ???
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <3JUL199322451601@utkvx.utk.edu> rpadawer@utkvx.utk.edu (Padawer, Justin Randall) writes:

>I had heard long ago a rumor that the FCC might eventually allow
>Extra class amateurs to request a specific callsign. There is a
>specific one I would like... Is there any truth to this rumor?
>Does anyone think this will happen?
>

>Thanks for any comment.

The only thing that has happened lately is that the FCC has decided to set up certain organizations to administer the new Club Call Signs. These calls will be custom calls, from the NA0AAA to NZ9ZZZ call group. Their will be administrators for each reason. This is for Club and military stations only.

If this program works, it could lay the path for other such projects. Personally, I'd like to see them go back and purge the unused call signs and re-issue, starting with the old W calls and working forward. I missed the 2x1 calls for extra here since I sat elected not to change my call sign, now I kind of wish I did. But I've got a 1x3, and now they're getting scarce!

--
Marc B. Grant, N5MEI Internet: marcgb@feenix.metronet.com
 marcgb@esy.com
P.O. Box 850472 Telephone: 214-231-3998 (voice)
Richardson, TX 75085-0472 214-231-0025 (fax)

Date: Sat, 3 Jul 1993 03:04:40 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!gatech!asuvax!ennews!anasaz!misty!
john@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: tornado last night
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

dadams@cray.com (David Adams) writes:

]I don't know if it was a tornado or just high winds. I have heard news
]reports that said each. Our power is out and will probably be for
]a long time. NSP is busy raising new poles all down the street.

It sounds like a downburst/microburst. This is where wind suddenly comes out of the bottom of a dying storm going straight down. When it hits the ground, it spreads out in all directions. I have witnessed microbursts which did almost exactly the damage you saw.

The clues indicating microburst rather than tornado:

- widespread minor damage (as opposed to either a big area of total devastation or a narrow, linear area of damage). Tornado strength goes up as they get wider.
- coincident heavy rain, which rarely occurs with a tornado and almost always occurs with a microburst (except here in the SW where the rain sometimes evaporates before it reaches the ground).

If you had reported very strong winds in one direction, and then later very strong ones in another direction, BEFORE the rain, a tornado would be more likely.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"Government is the agent of those who are too refined to do their own mugging."
Joseph Sobran

Date: Mon, 5 Jul 1993 04:43:42 GMT
From: news.cerf.net!pagesat!spssig.spss.com!feenix.metronet.com!
marcbg@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <134084@netnews.upenn.edu>, <VX016B1w164w@jwt.oau.org>,
<134433@netnews.upenn.edu>
Subject : Re: Closed Autopatches

In article <134433@netnews.upenn.edu> yee@mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:
>The reason I refused to give the license is a matter of personal politics.
>It is up to the club to justify why they need the license- not for me to
>justify why I should not give it. Since they did not have a reason to need
>the information, I consider the request a violation of my privacy. Yes,
>they could obtain the same information from other sources but that does not
>justify why I should willingly participate in an action which is a violation
>of my rights. In the other club, there was a distinct reason- they wanted

>it for the purposes of operating the club station. I was interested in
>operating this station and I agreed. In this case, no such reason exists.

This is ridiculous and childish. A club sets up rules, and, as a new member, it really is not for you to ask if the rules are valid. If you want to change the rules, join the club, become an officer, and institute change. Just don't sit around and bitch.

Another point: Don't you think that autopatch codes, closed autopatches, etc, are time-tested? Don't you think this has been thought about legally before well beyond your basic rules-and-reg knowledge.

Have you ever owned a repeater? Have you ever been a control operator? If you can answer yes to any of these questions, then you would understand why some poeple choose to close repeaters and/or autopatches.

I don't like closed repeaters, but they are a fact of life. After you sink thousands of dollars into a repeater system and find some Touch-Tone Charlie playing with your controller, or abusing your machine, the ideaoligy chages. You stop becoming so worldy and start becoming practical.

Go build a repeater system yourself, get a frequency allocation and a good location in a big city. Then maintain it for 5 years or so, then come back to the newsgroup and we'll see what you have to say then.

73, and, by the way, when you're in Dallas, you're welcome to have someone help you to use the DARC 146.88 phone patch. No, it's not opened, but it's always welcome for travelers.

--
Marc B. Grant, N5MEI Internet: marcbg@feenix.metronet.com
 marcbg@esy.com
P.O. Box 850472 Telephone: 214-231-3998 (voice)
Richardson, TX 75085-0472 214-231-0025 (fax)

Date: Mon, 05 Jul 93 05:54:17 GMT
From: usc!howland.reston.ans.net!wupost!emory!rsiatl!jgd@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1993Jul11.231534.10843@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, <w4hx86n@dixie.com>, <1993Jul14.232407.26974@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Subject : Re: Repeater coordination, complaints?

mwgordon@nyx.cs.du.edu (Mike Gordon) writes:

>In article <w4hx86n@dixie.com> jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) writes:
>>mwgordon@nyx.cs.du.edu (Mike Gordon) writes:
>>
>> Was the other station running legal limit on a high tower?
>>
>>Define "legal limit", Mike. I'll give you a hint about it though.

> The true legal limit is the minimum amount of power (under 1.5kw) that
>is needed to maintain "reasonable" communications. Of course, many hams
>(wrongly) equate the legal limit with the maximum power that they can EVER
>legally run (1.5kw). This incorrect reasoning has caused the phrase "legal
>limit" to be generally accepted as meaning 1.5kw. This is exactly the same
>thing as the general public calling all photocopiers "Xerox machines" and
>clear tape "Scotch tape".

I'll take this tangential discussion as an "I don't know" to my question.
What I thought.

>>It doesn't really matter. High site-to-high site is horizon limited.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>A couple of watts goes about as far as a couple KW.

> This is correct, but not what we are talking about. The offending
>repeater is on the same frequency as the poster's repeater's OUTPUT.
>Therefore, the signal is high site (offending repeater) to low sites
>(mobiles and portables).

Playing know-it-all, you suggested the repeater that interferred with our
machine was also running the legal limit. It was evident you didn't know
the difference.

>>Running more power than the average mobile is useless
>>because the repeater can't hear the mobile.

> The people running the repeater that the original poster was refering to
>must not have ever spoken to you, and therefore, they are still ignorant of
>this concept.

Since you don't know that or even know the definition of the legal max,
I'll take that as an "I have no idea."

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | Interested in high performance cars?
Performance Engineering Magazine(TM) | Interested in high tech and computers?
Marietta, Ga | Send ur snail-mail address to

jgd@dixie.com

| perform@dixie.com for a free sample mag

The Great Tragedy of the 20th century is that Clinton's name isn't on the Wall.

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #820

End of Info-Hams Digest V93 #830
